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DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

COUNTERTERRORIST CENTER

TERRORISM REVIEW

OCTOBER 1996

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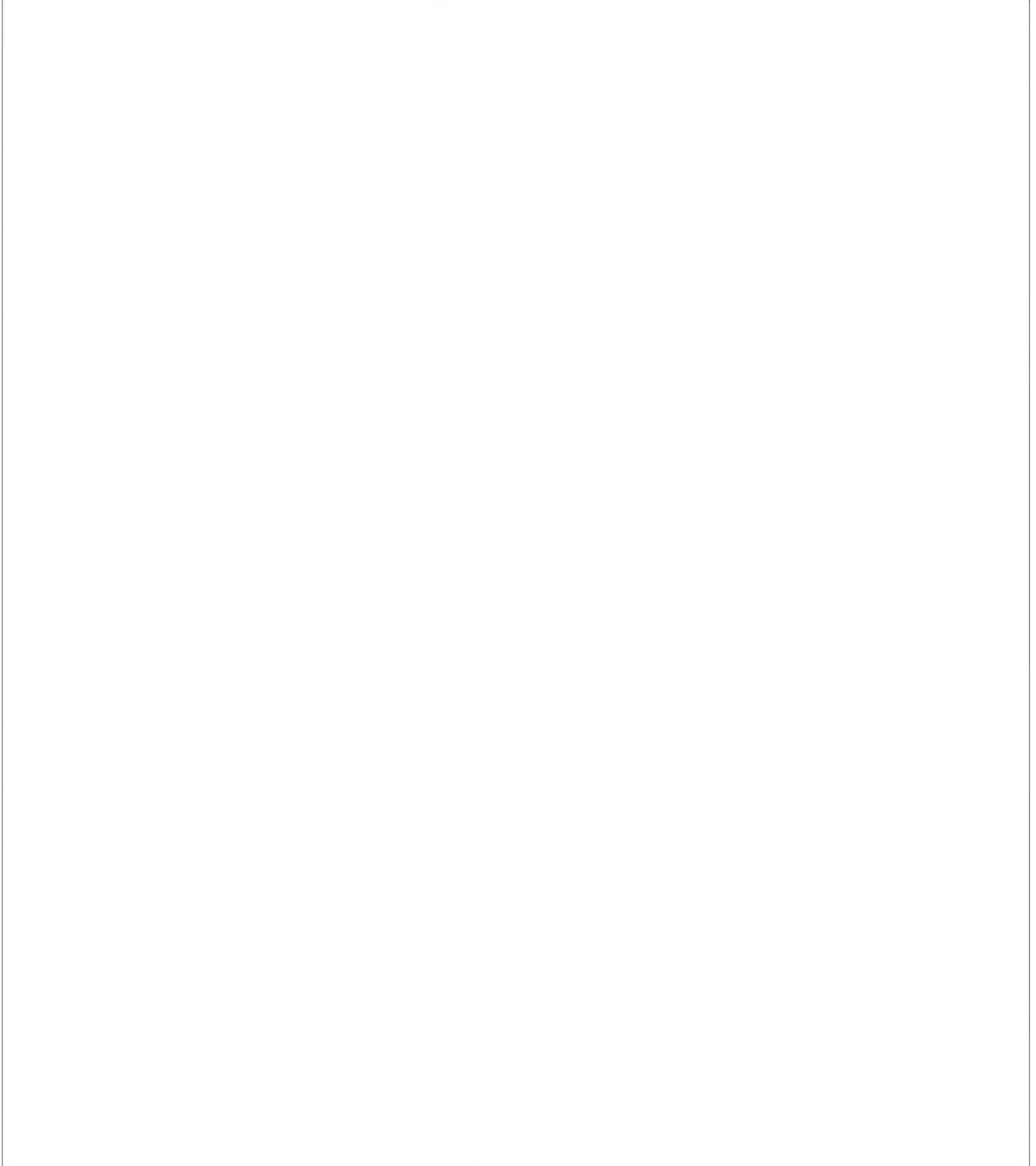
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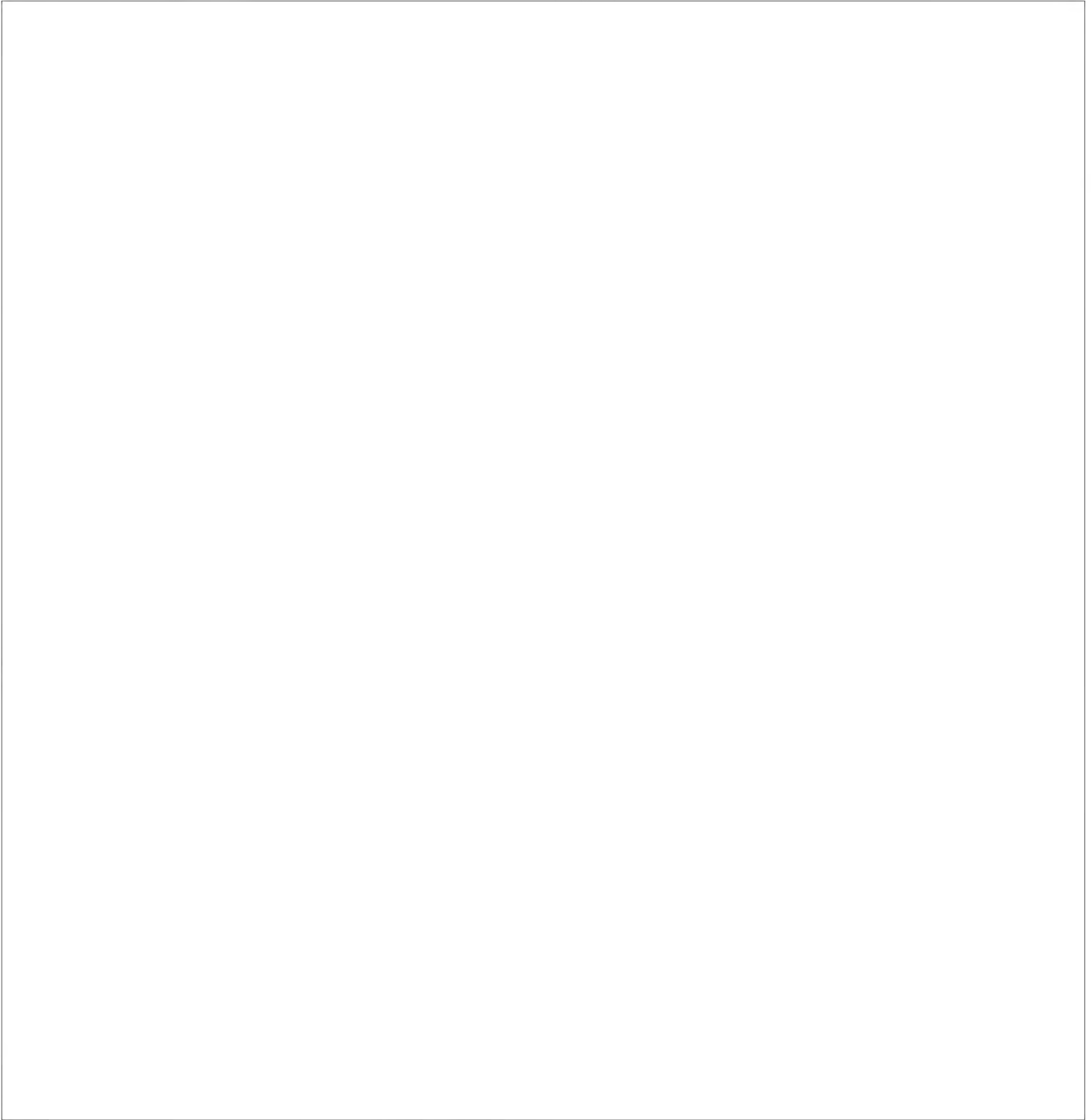
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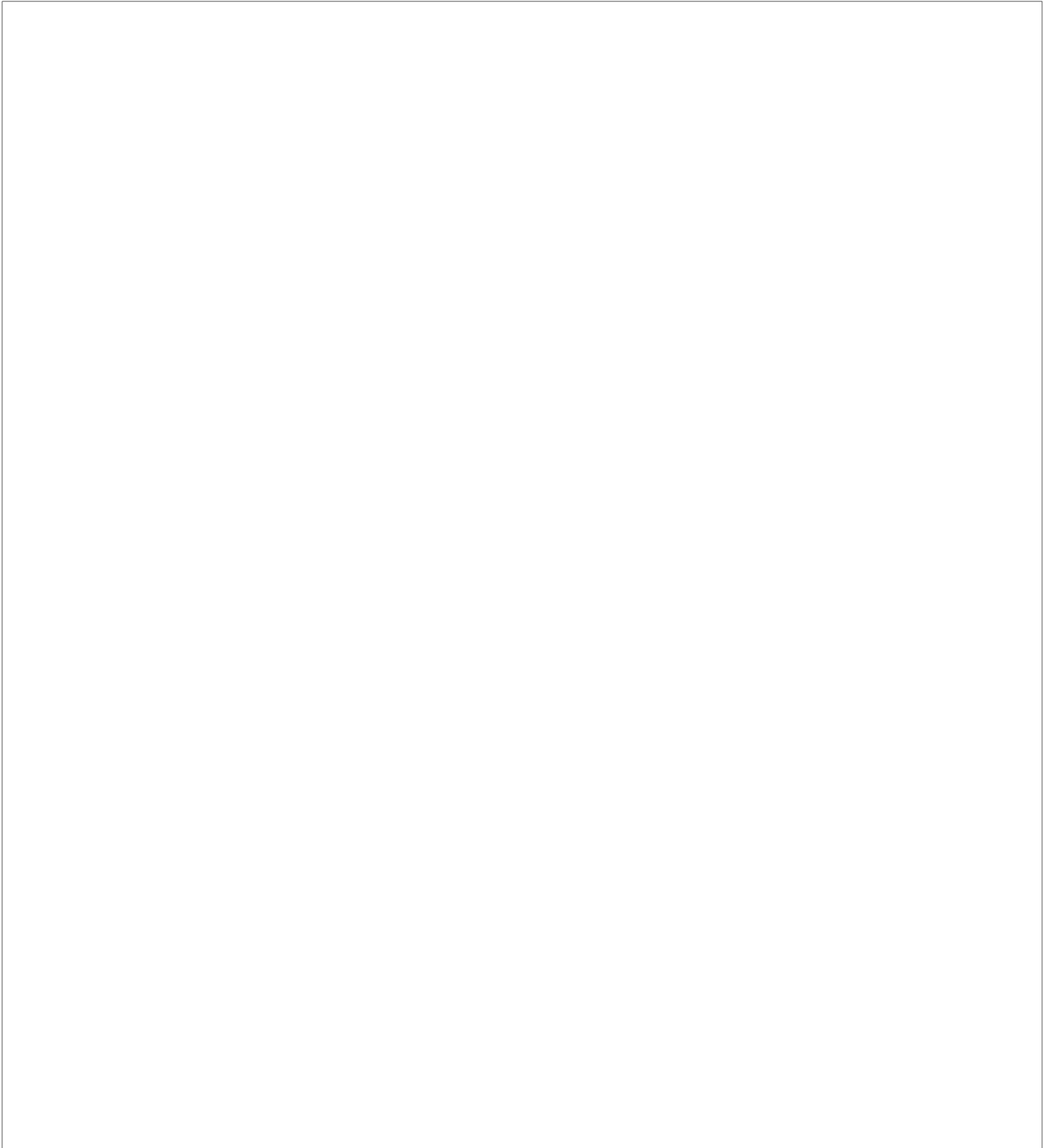


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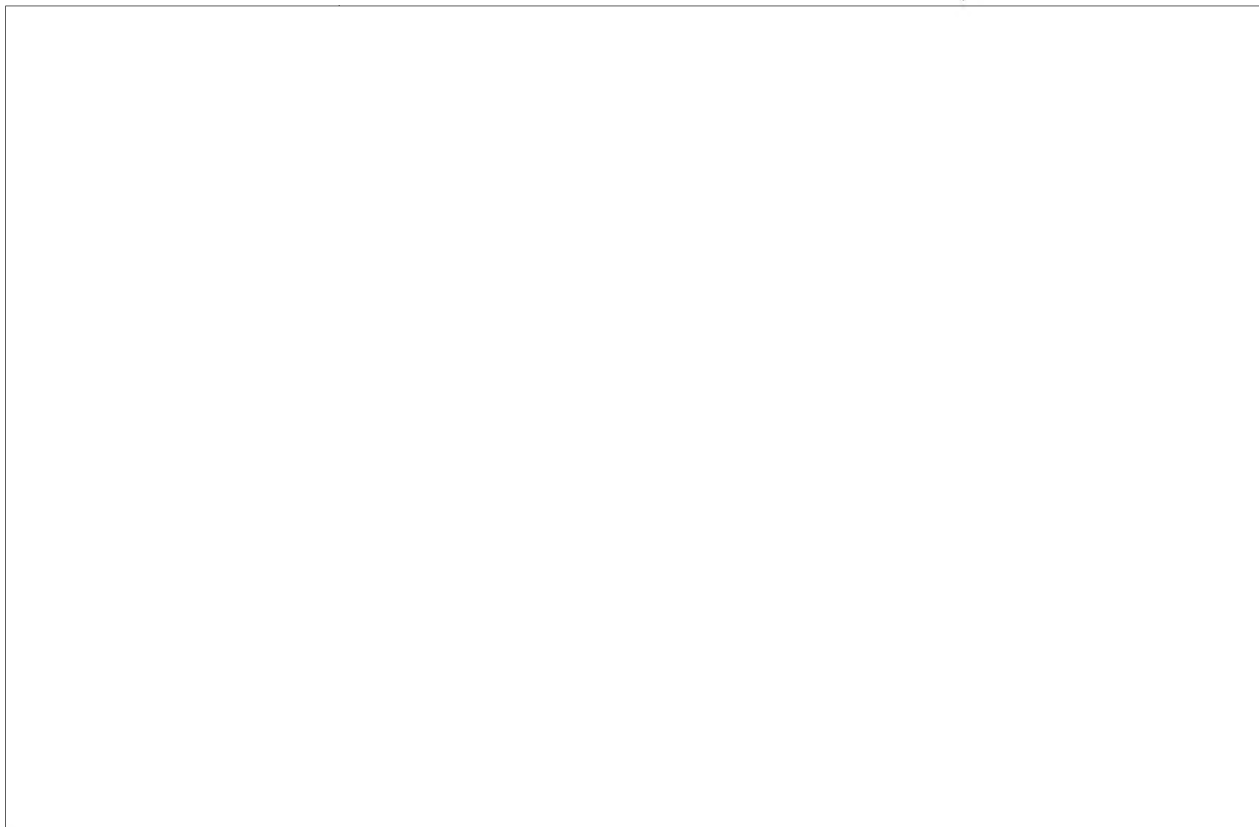
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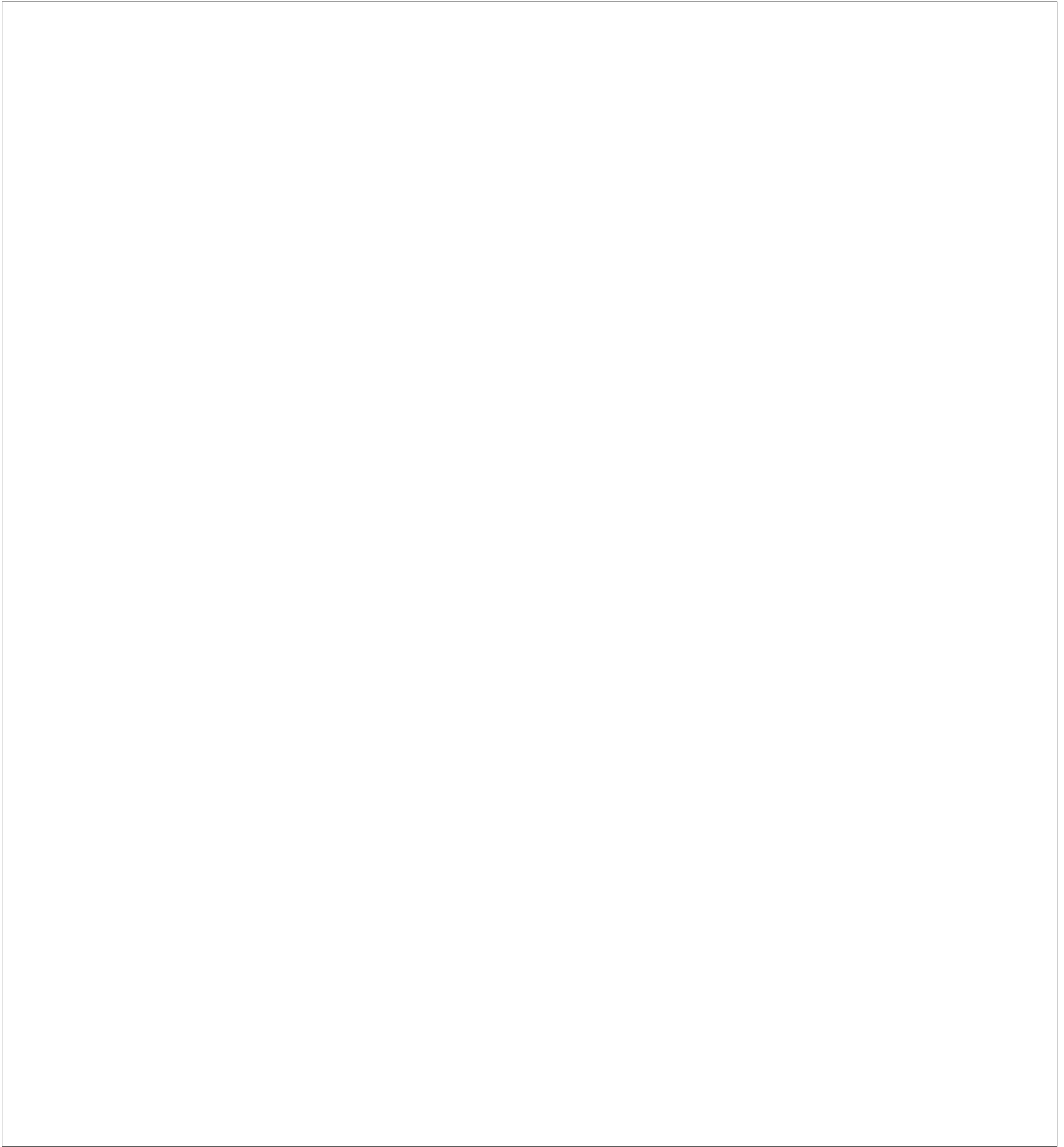
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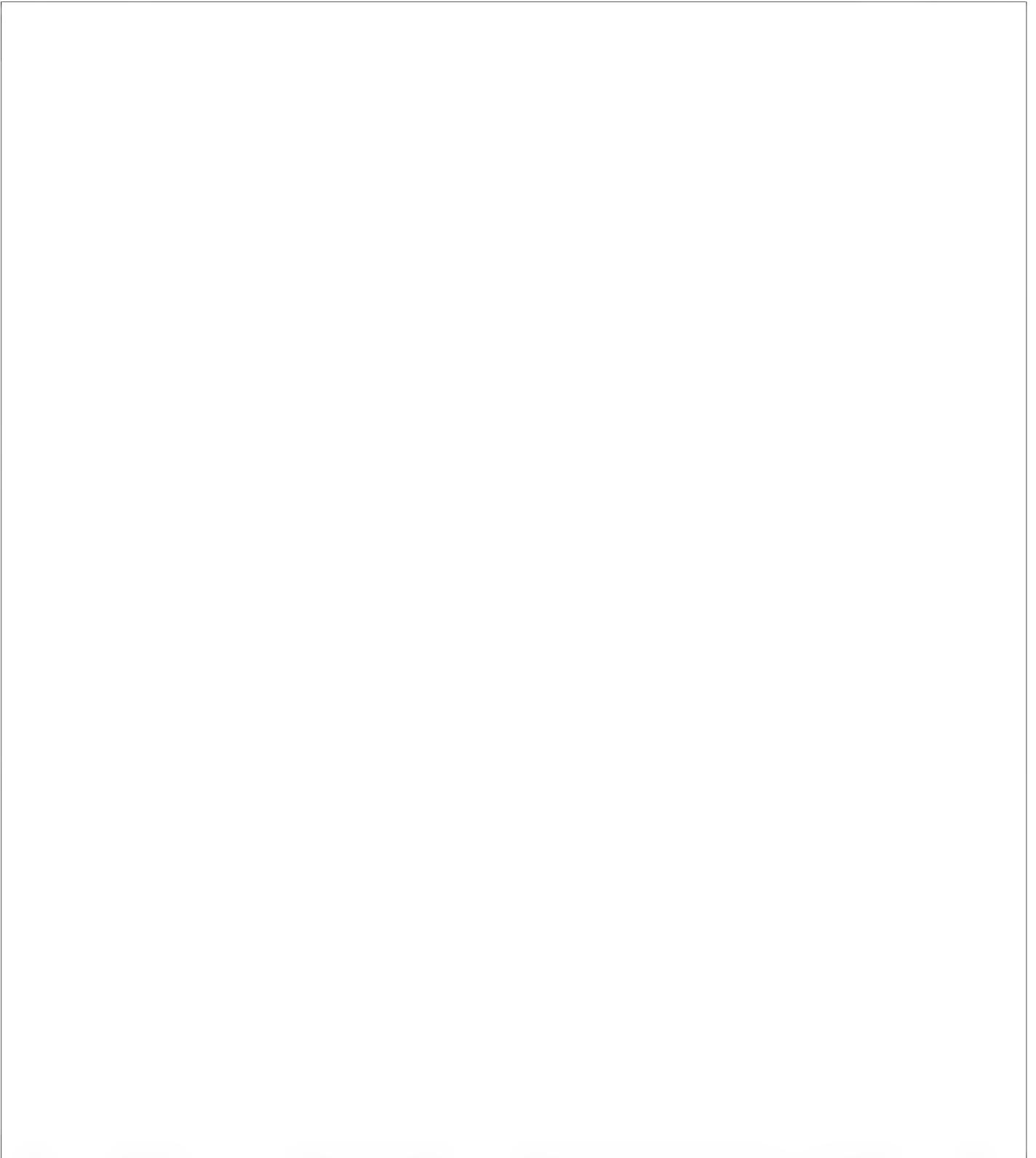
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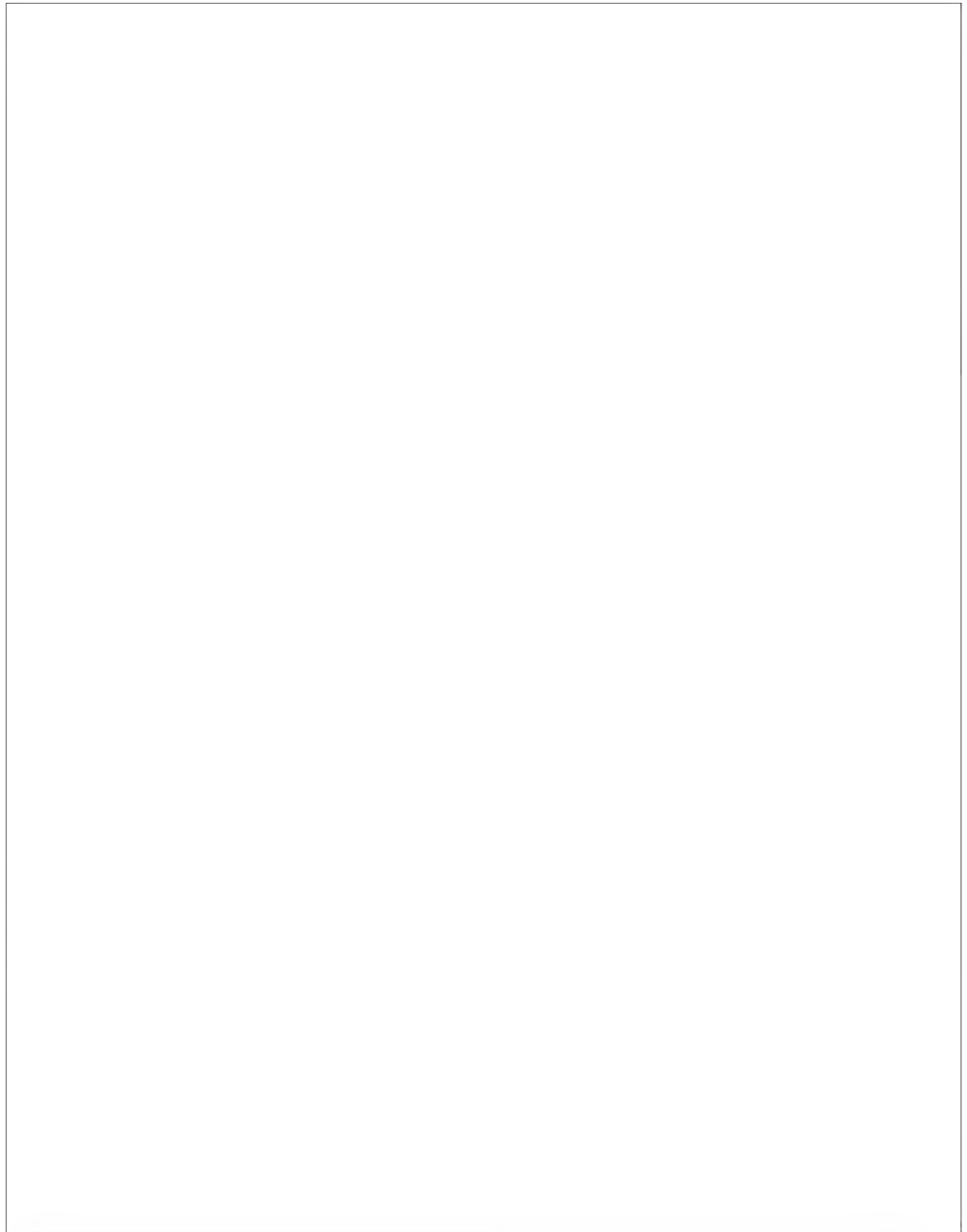
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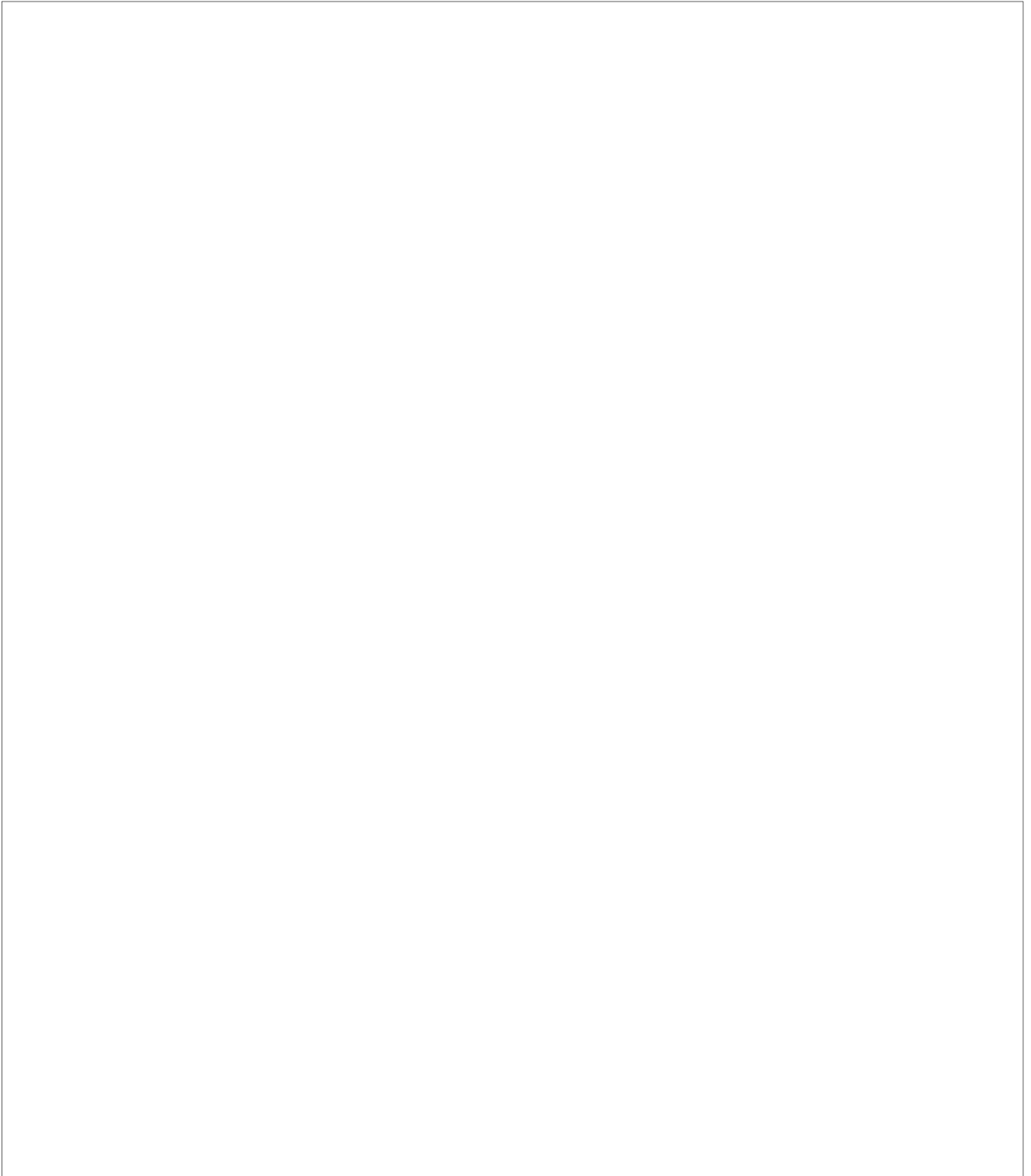
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The Terrorism Diary for November and December

Below is a compendium of November and December dates of known or conceivable significance to terrorists around the world. Our inclusion of a date or event should not by itself be construed to suggest that we expect or anticipate a commemorative terrorist event.

4 November 1983	Peru. Founding of Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) and People's Revolutionary Command (CRP).
13 November 1970	Syria. Hafiz al-Asad assumes power.
13 November 1995	Saudi Arabia. Bombing in Riyadh of the Office of Personnel Management/Saudi Arabian National Guard (OPM/SANG).
14 November 1935	Jordan. King Hussein's birthday.
17 November 1973	Greece. Student uprising at Athens Polytechnic University (terrorist group Revolutionary Organization 17 November takes its name from this incident).
22 November 1943	Lebanon. Independence Day.
29 November 1945	Yugoslavia. Republic Day.
29 November 1947	Palestinians. International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (anniversary of partition).
3 December 1934	Peru. Birthday of Sendero Luminoso leader Abimael Guzman.
10 December 1966	Palestinians. Founding of Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP).
13 December 1981	Poland. Imposition of martial law.
14 December 1983	Chile. Founding of Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR).
21 December 1948	Ireland. Proclamation of republic.
21 December 1967	Palestinians. Founding of Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).
23 December 1933	Japan. Birthday of Emperor Akihito.
24 December 1951	Libya. Independence Day.
26 December	Peru. Birthday of Mao Zedong (usually sparks Sendero Luminoso [SL] attacks).
28 December	Latin America. Equivalent of US April Fools' Day—traditional day for hoaxes and bomb threats.

Chronology of International Terrorism

The following incidents were considered by the Intelligence Community's Incident Review Panel since publication of the previous issue of the Terrorism Review and were determined by the Panel to constitute international terrorism. Such incidents provide the basis for the State Department's Patterns of Global Terrorism, which is published annually as the US Government's official record of international terrorism.

Africa

17 August

Sudan: *Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) rebels kidnapped six missionaries in Mapourdit, including a US citizen, an Italian, a Sudanese, and three Australian nuns. A local SPLA commander may have acted without approval of SPLA headquarters. The rebels released the hostages on 28 August.*

Asia

9 August

Sri Lanka: *The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) planted an explosive device on the hull of the Philippine-registered M. V. Princess Wave cargo ship while it was loading ore at the Mineral Sands factory in the northeastern port of Pulmoddai. The resulting blast injured nine longshoremen and badly damaged the ship, which had been headed for Japan.*

14 August

Sri Lanka: *LTTE rebels bombed the Trincomalee offices and residences of two South Korean companies, Korea Telecom International (KTI) and Samsung Electronics. The blast badly damaged the joint offices and homes of the KTI and Samsung staffs.*

Eurasia

5 August

Bosnia and Herzegovina: *After receiving a telephoned bomb threat, security officers evacuated two buildings in Sarajevo that house the offices of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). Authorities located and defused the bomb. No one claimed responsibility.*

7 August

Russia: *An unidentified gunman opened fire on a Finnish diplomat outside a hotel in St. Petersburg before fleeing in a vehicle. The Finnish Deputy Consul General received minor injuries from glass fragments. No one claimed responsibility for the attack.*

Latin America

- 9 August** *Colombia: Suspected leftist guerrillas kidnapped an Italian restaurateur and longtime Colombian resident in central Colombia.*
- 10 August** *Panama: Some 50 suspected Colombian guerrillas kidnapped the former representative for the Democratic Revolutionary Party in Boca De Cupe, Darien. Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) or National Liberation Army (ELN) guerrillas may be responsible.*
- 14 August** *Colombia: Suspected ELN rebels kidnapped two Brazilian engineers working on a highway in Meta Department.*
- 17 August** *Colombia: FARC guerrillas torched three buses transporting workers from a Colombian affiliate of the Exxon oil company in La Guajira Department.*
- 21 August** *Colombia: Gunmen kidnapped an Italian engineer working on an oil pipeline in northern Colombia.*

Middle East

- 1 August** *Algeria: A bomb exploded at the home of the French Archbishop of Oran, killing him and his chauffeur. The attack occurred following the Archbishop's meeting with the French Foreign Minister. The Armed Islamic Group (GIA) is suspected.*

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Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—September 1996

This description of incidents and situations is not meant to be a detailed accounting of all domestic terrorist incidents, but rather to provide an overview of indigenous terrorism worldwide.

Africa**Kenya**

A bomb exploded at the Bureau of Statistics in Nairobi on 15 September, killing one person. No one claimed responsibility for the attack.

Asia**India**

On 21 September a bomb exploded at a high school being used as a polling place in Charar Sharif, injuring three polling staff members.

Unknown assailants threw a grenade into Congress headquarters in Srinagar on 24 September, injuring two security personnel and damaging a vehicle. No one claimed responsibility for the attack.

Pakistan

Four gunmen shot and killed 21 persons and injured dozens more at a mosque in Multan on 23 September. No one claimed responsibility for the attack.

Sri Lanka

Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) guerrillas attacked a bus traveling to Kandy from Amparai on 12 September, killing 11 persons and wounding 27 others.

Europe**Spain**

On 1 September assailants threw several firebombs at a bank in San Sebastian, injuring four persons and causing minor material damage. Authorities suspect youth sympathizers of the *Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)*.

Arsonists set fire to a telephone company office on 21 September in Lequeitio, causing extensive fire damage but no injuries. Authorities suspect *ETA* or its youth sympathizers.

Turkey

On 6 September gunmen opened fire on the Guzel Konak security station in Gurpinar, Van, killing four village guards, wounding a soldier, and causing an unknown amount of damage. Security forces killed nine of the assailants. The *Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK)* is suspected.

Militants stopped a minibus on 9 September at a roadblock in Van and shot the passengers, killing three village guards and a civilian. No one claimed responsibility for the attack. The *PKK* is suspected.

Militants fired rockets at three Turkish Petroleum Company oil wells in Batman on 10 September, causing major damage. The *PKK* is suspected

On 14 September gunmen opened fire on the residence of a True Path Party provincial assembly member in Kozluk, Batman, and wounded his son. The gunmen then set the party official's vehicle on fire, causing major damage. The *PKK* is suspected []

Authorities defused a bomb found in front of a Post, Telephone, and Telegraph Administration building on 19 September. No group claimed responsibility. []

Gunmen opened fire on a privately operated mine in the Alacakaya district of Elazig on 21 September, killing five persons and wounding five others. The assailants also set fire to a barracks and several vehicles, causing an unknown amount of damage. The *PKK* is suspected. []

United Kingdom

On 1 September assailants set fire to the headquarters building of the loyalist Black Preceptory organization in Newry, Northern Ireland, causing extensive fire damage but no injuries. No group has claimed responsibility. []

Unidentified gunmen shot and killed the former head of the *Irish National Liberation Army (INLA)* and wounded his companion as they walked along a street near his home in Belfast on 3 September. Authorities suspect that members of an *INLA* faction were avenging the death of another *INLA* leader, who was killed in January 1996 reportedly on orders from the victim. []

Latin America

Colombia

National Liberation Army (ELN) guerrillas launched a rocket attack against the airport in Valledupar on 1 September, damaging a waiting area, the airport's control tower, and a drug police base. []

On 5 September, *Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)* guerrillas detonated two bombs at the mayor's office in Bolivar Department, damaging the Agrarian Fund building next door. []

On 20 September *ELN* guerrillas burned 18 tractor-trailers that attempted to travel through a roadblock in Cesar Department. []

Middle East

Algeria

A bomb exploded on a train carrying fuel in the Kabylie region on 5 September, killing four persons. The *Armed Islamic Group (GIA)* may be responsible. []

A car bomb exploded on 13 September in the district of Baraki in Algiers, killing two persons and injuring 28 others. The *GIA* may be responsible. []

Egypt

Unidentified assailants shot and killed one policeman and wounded another on 13 September in the village of Safay, in Al Minya Governorate. *Al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya (IG)* may be responsible. []

The next day, unidentified gunmen shot and killed four persons as they left a mosque in a small village in Al Badari. The *IG* again may be responsible. []